THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Civil Expenses—Advertising Swindles —Assault on Mr. Seward and Party in China—The Carnival—Woolen Manufacturers, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, February 21, 1871.

CIVIL EXPENSES.

The bill for making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government was completed by the Appropriation Committee yesterday and reported to the House. It appropriates over $12,000,000, and the principal items are for the construction and repair of public buildings throughout the country, including Postoffices, Custom Houses, Armories, Arsenals, &c.; for the expenses of the revenue latter serving; for charitable institutions; for expenses of the United States Courts; for surveying and selling of public lands; for coast surveys; for President's Bureau; for the census; for the expenses of printing bonds and notes, and for a great number and variety of other purposes. Six million dollars was appropriated for State war claims; $1,250,000 for the census expenses; $285,500 for the Freedmen's Bureau; $2,000,000 for court expenses; $102,500 for Capitol and Capitol grounds; $85,000 to extend the Government printing office, and $20,000 for the expenses of the joint high commission on our relations with Great Britain. The bill will make more than fifty printed pages, and will lead to a more protracted discussion than either of the other appropriation bills.

ADVERTISING SWINDLERS.

A bill was introduced yesterday morning in the House by Van Wyck to prevent fraudulent practices. It provides that any person printing or depositing in the Postoffice, or causing to be so printed or deposited, or who shall have in his possession with intent to circulate, any circular, hand-bill, or advertisement offering, or purporting to offer for sale, or as a gift, any false, forged or counterfeit Treasury notes, bonds, or securities, or any fac similes of such, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one month nor more than two years and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

THE CARNIVAL.

The festivities of the carnival were closed this afternoon with a tournament and procession of maskers in all kinds of ridiculous costumes. The first woman President of the United States and Capital carnival were among the novel features. The diversions were witnessed by many thousands of spectators, and considered a compensation for the partial disappointment yesterday. The House of Congress adjourned to-day to see the masking display. There is another general illumination on Pennsylvania avenue, and pyrotechnic displays. Two balls are to be given to-night, one in the Masonic Temple and the other in the National Theatre, the latter to masquerade.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

Woolen manufacturers and woolen commission merchants were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day to ask a reduction of duty of three cents, as in carpet wools or free woolens, or consent to a reduction of thirty per cent. ad valorem on imported wool. This is the first time manufacturers have appeared asking for a reduction of tax.

ASSAULT ON SEWARD AND PARTY.

The following is received in London by the Overland Mail, report an assault made on Mr. Seward, late American Secretary of State, and his party, during his visit to Hoochoo.

NEW YORK CITY.

Funeral of the Heroic Engineer—A Stigmatist—French Relief—Railroad Directors Elected—Important Suit, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, February 21, 1871.

FUNERAL OF THE HEROIC ENGINEER.

The funeral of Edward H. Simmons, better known as Doc Simmons, engineer, killed at the New Rumberg disaster took place to-day. The remains lay in state at Jersey City. The church was filled with people and a large crowd gathered on Ninth avenue. The procession was accompanied by the family of deceased and respect for his heroism. Rev. Dr. Lundy officiated at the church. No funeral oration was made. After prayer the remains were borne for interment to Greenwood cemetery. Four engineers and four firemen, among them Luther Lekton, who jumped off the ill-fated train were pall-bearers.

FRENCH RELIEF.

A dispatch from London states that the Committee of Relief, (Lord Mayor, Baron Rothschild, Russell Sturgis and J. S. Morgan will act as the American Committee to receive and distribute the funds for the relief of the suffering French. On Monday a meeting will take place to raise a credit ten thousand pounds, and with the suggestion that the agricultural districts be relieved at once.

The amount contributed to the French relief fund exceeds $100,000.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Suit has been commenced in the United States District Court by the Government to recover from Messrs. Wild & Co., one of the largest importers of this city, $500,000. According to allegations on the part of the Government, Messrs. Wild & Co. have imported cargoes of sugar exceeding 3,000,000 pounds, and made false entries in the Custom House and failed to pay the duties. According to the statute, this would be a forfeiture of cargo, but the goods not being accessible to the Government, suit is brought to recover their value.

A BIGAMIST.

Dr. Guyon, who two days ago was convicted of bigamy in the Court of General Sessions, has obtained from Judge Barnard a writ of error to stay proceedings for the purpose of carrying it to a new trial.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS ELECTED.

At the annual election of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the old officers were elected unanimously.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Sub Committee to which were referred the charges made by Dr. Lanahan against the Book Concern meet to-morrow.

PERIAN MATTERS.

A. Donovan, Pasco started for Boston last night. Colonel General Halpine left on same for the city.

CHICAGO.

National Money—Grover Cue Accident and Yesterday's Sale.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To-morrow being the anniversary of Washington's birth day, the banks, post-offices, board of trade, etc. w ll be closed.

The Fourth Presbyterian church of this city, just organized by the union of the North and West Presbyterian churches, last night by a vote of 225 to 16 scattering, elected Prof. David Swing pastor, with a salary of six thousand dollars.

In the case of Andrew Bran against the C. & N. W. R. R., in which ten thousand dollars were claimed for damages done to cattle killed on a street car, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of two thousand two hundred dollars. The case was brought by Brand against the same road for injuries on a previous occasion.

Peyton Lewis has commenced suit against the Michigan Central Railroad for damages of twenty thousand dollars for non delivery of property.

To-day, as a party of sixteen or seventeen men were engaged in taking the lines of the Grover cue track of the Alton road, on the Illinois Ship Canal contract, the engine of the Alton Ship Canal contract, the engine of the Alton Ship Canal switch, the engine ran into a number of cars standing up and smashed them, crushing four of the men severely, and one so seriously that his life is despaired of.

CANADA.

The Fishing Question—The Claims Commission.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
OTTAWA, ONT., February 21.—In Parliament last night Sir John Macdonald said in respect to the fisheries that there had been a correspondence going on between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments which have given the right to reserve the fisheries which are requested, and which in any way be surrendered. Sir John Dufresne said he did not know that the Canadian Government would be willing to make claims, but correspondence was now going on in reference to this matter with the Imperial Government.

CLEVELAND, O.

Railroad to Coal Fields.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CLEVELAND, February 21.—A meeting of business men was held at the Board of Trade rooms to receive and hear from the delegation of citizens of Canton, in relation to the proposed new railroad to the coal fields of Southern Ohio. There was a very large and influential gathering present in the early part of the afternoon. A committee was appointed to consult with the gentlemen from Wooster and Canton, and reported that definite action be organized, and report at a future meeting of the Board.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sudden Death—Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—George T. Brobaum, Governor elect of Vallejo Mason, to-day, fell down during the wave, fell dead this morning of congestion of the lungs.

A Central Pacific express train, westward, struck a freight train at Niles, this morning. Seven sleeping cars were thrown a steep embankment and demolished. Nobody seriously injured.

TRENTON, N. J.

Fifteenth Amendment—Other Tax.

TRENTON, N. J., February 21.—Governor Randolph has signed the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

The bill passed the House for levying a tax of one mill on the dollar on all property in the State for the support of the public schools, and doing away with tuition fees.

THE ISSUES OF 1872.

Senator Morton's Speech on the Joint Resolution of the State of Indiana, Declaring the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by that State Null and Void.

The following is one of the Indiana resolutions:

"*Resolved* further, by the authority aforesaid, That Congress has no lawful power, derived from the Constitution of the United States, nor from any other source or whatever, to require any State of the Union to ratify an amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States as a condition precedent to representation in Congress; that all such acts of ratification are null and void, and the votes so obtained ought not to be counted to affect the right of the people and the States of the whole Union; and that the State of Indiana protests against and solemnly declares that the so-called Fifteenth Amendment is not this day, nor ever has been in law, a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Indiana, without exception, voted for this resolution.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Morton said:

The resolution declares that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Indiana was null and void because of the absence of a constitutional quorum, and that the Amendment has not been adopted, because Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia ratified it under the provisions of acts of Congress, making such ratification a condition precedent to their representation in Congress. The last objection would be equally fatal to the Fourteenth Amendment, but as he not urged against it, for the reason, perhaps, that the honorable gentleman proposing the resolution had advocated the Fourteenth Amendment and indorsed its adoption as complete. But every argument to prove that the Fifteenth Amendment has not been adopted is equally applicable to the Fourteenth, and both must stand or fall together.

It is insisted that by making the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the late rebel States a condition of their restoration to representation in Congress, their approval and ratification were made under coercion and duress, and were null and Void, and that the amendments not having been ratified by three-fourths of the States, now counting the late rebel States, have not been adopted and are not part of the Constitution of the United States. This proposition proceeds upon the aypothesis that the people of the rebel States lost no political rights by the rebellion, and that as soon as they determined by Congress or by some officer that had been overcome upon the field of battle they were entitled, ipso facto, to resume their places in Congress just as if nothing had occurred, and that by overcoming them in arms we merely compelled them to submit to the enjoyment of full political rights.

It further assumes that when the people of the rebel States had inaugurated and prosecuted for years a bloody rebellion, which had only been overcome by a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, by the loyal States of the United States, who had remained loyal and borne the heat and burdens of the conflict, had no right to ask guarantees for the future good conduct of their late enemies; that they had no right to prescribe any cond tions which they might deem necessary for the future safety before restoring their late enemies to the enjoyment of political power.

This proposition, so abhorrent to common sense, are the foundation upon which is placed the right to nullify the amendments and by the right to nullify the amendments and by the right to nullify the amendments and by

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1145 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
H. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¼.

WE ARE GLAD to announce the safe return to his native land of Professor S. P. Langley, the distinguished astronomer of the Western University. The Professor comes back with fresh laurels added to those which he had already achieved. His reputation is a most enviable one, and his name seems to be destined to rank high among those of the leading scientists of the world.

THE DEMOCRATS of Western Texas have nominated John Hancock as a candidate for Congress from the Western District. Mr. Hancock's record will place him in several unpleasant positions. He was a Know Nothing, which will do him no good with the foreign vote in that district. He tried to raise a brigade of colored troops, which will not help him with the old Democrats. And he finally made a speech against negro suffrage that will not give him their votes. Having thus been all things and nothing, he is not to be regarded as a very powerful competitor of any Republican nominee.

THE ILLNESS OF SENATOR SUMNER is of such a character that, although his health has improved, there is no doubt that it will be at the hazard of his life should he enter into any violent debate. Mr. Sumner has been brooding over some personal difficulty with the President, and his personal antagonism has always incited him into violent excitement. His contest over the San Domingo question, as well as the Motley difficulty, has marked him as now, no matter what may have been the fact hitherto, beyond the hour when he could control his passions. He has still another effort to make on the Annexation question, and hopes to make it in a few days. We hope that he will be wise, and delay the task for at least the present session.

THE Missouri Legislature disposed of the question of Woman Suffrage in what may be termed a legitimate manner. A memorial presented by female suffragists, claimed that they had a right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, and that it would be held and enforced by the Courts. The Missouri Legislature returned for an answer, that if the memorial was correct, the United States Courts were the proper authorities to apply to, and they therefore very respectfully referred the memorialists to those courts for the enforcement of their rights. This is an easier and quieter method of getting rid of the memorialists than was adopted in Congress, and it settles the matter more effectually. But still it does look a little like bandying the fair claimants from pillar to post. Congress asserts that the States must settle the question. They apply to the State of Missouri, who respectly refers them to the United States Courts. Where next?

THE NOVA SCOTIA PARLIAMENT is seriously worried over the Joint High Commission. It seems to be very much afraid that some action will be taken that will infringe on the rights of Nova Scotia, and has entered a solemn protest against the fisheries being transferred to any foreign power, or being sacrificed to Imperial or Canadian interests. The Nova Scotians are not favorably impressed with the justice of Imperial decisions affecting colonial interests. They claim that the Nova Scotia fisheries were transferred to the control of the Canadian Legislature with out the consent of the people, and they evidently are afraid that what has once been done, will be done again if necessary. But having entered a protest and requested a copy to be sent to the Governor General of Canada, they have done all they can do, little as that may seem to be. "Imperial interests" *will* be consulted, and as far as Nova Scotia is concerned, without any regard whatever to what she may want or desire. England first—the colonies second.

COAL STRIKE.

The difficulty in the Schuylkill Coal regions has assumed an appearance startling to Eastern consumers. It is in fact nothing more nor less than a great effort to destroy the Miners' Union. It will be remembered that so long ago as the first of December, there was an attempted reduction of wages by three great coal companies. The men ceased working, and have been unemployed ever since. One or two of the operators came to the conclusion to grant the terms demanded by the Miners' Union. Immediately a combination was formed by which every carrying company connecting with the coal regions, raised the price of transportation so high as to make the cost of mining and marketing above the market price. Should the price of coal raise, it is the intent of these companies to raise the price of freight, and in this way actually prevent the mining of coal, until the Union shall come to terms. It will be seen at a glance, the immense amount of suffering that must follow such a determination if it is persisted in. Not alone the miners, who are to be starved if possible into submission, but there are hundreds and thousands of poor, who will suffer fearfully. We cannot believe that such a contest will be prolonged, because it is too fierce and terrible to last. Moreover it is cruel, very cruel, and the indignation of the public would be aroused against it to such a degree that some kind of terms would have to be agreed upon.

CARD HOUSES.

We feel exquisitely sorry for our Democratic friends. One after another of their little card houses, that with so much childish innocence they labored to build, is ruthlessly tumbled over. Even their pet plan of Semmes has proven as weak and flimsy as all the others, and it is now discovered that, notwithstanding the President has so many relations, there is not one of them all that owns a foot of ground in and around that place, or anywhere else in San Domingo, so far as is ascertained. All those huge boards and stakes, whereon in large white letters, it was asserted, the present Government officials declared their right and title to the property therein enclosed, must have been swept away by the last hurricane, or engulfed by the last earthquake, in San Domingo. Not only this but it seems now, that every person in the United States occupies pretty much the same position as government officials, and no poor heart in all our land has any right to a board with his name thereon, about the Bay of Samana. It was a very pretty card house, very carefully built, and we almost feel sorry that there was not some slight ground for the card house to stand on, even if it was nothing more than that some one had heard somebody tell somebody else, that he knew a man who would be glad to own some property about Samana Bay. But not even this is granted, and so we will have to wait patiently for the Democratic architects, to turn from their disappointment to an other card house.

ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

The fight in Arkansas is growing really serious, and from present appearances may lead to an actual resort to arms. The effort is so apparent that any one can readily determine its object. The impeachment of Clayton is, as has already been asserted by the Democracy, nothing but a miserable farce. There is not the slightest expectation of being able to prove any of the charges made, to be true. It is a movement on the part of the Democrats, that thoroughly accords with those made in Pennsylvania, of a high handed outrage, meaning nothing more nor less than revolution. Not content with the impeachment of the Governor, the Democrats also propose to impeach the Judges of the Supreme Court, so that there may be no power superior to the House of Representatives in the State. This is nothing but revolution—nothing but a trampling on law and order, to get the supreme power, not only against the wishes of the people, but also against all law.

It is at least the third State that has manifested this intent on the part of the Democracy. We saw it in the Senate, we found it exhibited in the New York Legislature, and we now find it plainly exposing itself in the actions of the Legislature of Arkansas. Nor is Indiana at all behind these States. Her miserable farce in declaring the Constitutional Amendment as null and void, not having been legally ratified in that State, is another exhibit of Democratic honesty, and it is the same hue and color as that found in Pennsylvania, New York and Arkansas. The lessons that are thus given daily to us, should not be regarded lightly, but they should encourage unity among Republicans everywhere. Unless we desire to fight our battles over again, with more than words, our time to act is at the present.

An effort is made by a cotemporary to charge the impeachment of Governor Clayton of Arkansas, on the Republicans. The argument is, that the Republicans have a majority in the House and are therefore responsible for every act that is done. While we do not propose to make any reply to such argument, we shall state that no matter who may have the power in the Arkansas House, the Democratic members voted solid for impeachment, while only twelve disaffected Republicans voted in favor of the bill. Thirty-six Republicans voted against the measure, and this fact is sufficient to show who are and who are not the movers in the scheme.

It is a well known fact in this connection that the effort to impeach the Judges of the Supreme Court has been made for the express purpose of preventing Johnson being tried and ousted. This is another evidence of Democratic honesty. Both Clayton and Johnson, it is asserted, intend to resist by force, and great fears are entertained lest the disturbance shall end in bloodshed. It is sincerely to be hoped that such will not be the case; but should it be, the Democratic party, who had the power and yet refused to exercise it, will be responsible for their revolutionary measures.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The work that is before the Joint High Commission depends in a great measure on the character of its reception here. From the very first announcement made of its coming, there were those, whose antagonism to the President is publicly known, who gave but a very cold shoulder to the movement, if they did not go further, and actually throw obstacles in the way of a successful conference. It is not a very difficult matter to throw suspicion on any movement, we care not how righteous it may be, and it is still less difficult to surround a movement with obnoxious conditions sufficient to defeat its object. There is an element in America that is bitterly opposed to the English Government, and would rejoice at any open rupture that might occur between that Government and ours. No matter how much sympathy may be extended to that class of men by this nation, it ought not to hamper or defeat the adjustment of the Alabama claims with useless and needless stipulations. It is a very easy matter to say that nothing but the concession of Canada territory will satisfy this nation, but it will be a very different matter to get that concession made by the English Government. In the meantime our own countrymen, so far as their claims are concerned, would be left out in the cold. There is also another element of personal vindictiveness against the President, who are exceedingly anxious that he shall not be able to settle these claims, and thus add to his popularity. These men are speaking coldly of the Government, of the length of time it will require to adjust matters, of the liability of our members of the Commission being blinded and cheated, with many other vague and uncertain remarks, calculated to arouse suspicion and to delay adjustment.

There should be but one plan pursued, and we think the President will pursue that plan despite the machinations of those who both hate and fear him. The object of the Commission is not only the payment of certain claims that we have demanded of England, but it is also to prevent war arising from the non-adjustment of these claims. We have been so long chattering over the differences that exist between ourselves and England, that we fail to realize that the present Joint High Commission has a very serious aspect. Hitherto we have been treating at arms length, and, whether to our credit or discredit, in a manner somewhat trifling with the nation's dignity. Now, however, the question is brought home to our own shores. Representatives of the English Government have been sent here on a special mission, unquestionably empowered to go to a certain length, and no further. Suppose the Conference of the Commission fails—what next. It is an important question, because if it should fail, it will be because England refuses our demands, and her Commissioners return home leaving the question not only unadjusted but with a positive conviction resting everywhere that if the United States receives what is demanded by them, it must be only after it is wrenched from England by force of arms. We regard the present attempt to adjust the difficulty as more serious than any yet made, and believe that our government should pursue only such a plan as a due regard for the National interest justifies. Neither the one nor the other element to which we have referred should be regarded in the slightest degree.

Concerning a Pennsylvania Enterprise in the South.

A number of Pittsburgh gentlemen are largely interested in the Jamesville & Washington Railroad and Lumber Company in North Carolina, and it will doubtless prove of interest to them and their friends to learn in what way this company of Northerners is regarded by the inhabitants of that section of the country. Probably no better insight into the state of public feeling thereabouts can be obtained than through the following account of a public meeting held in Jamesville, N. C., which we find in the Elizabeth *North Carolinian*:

At a called meeting of the citizens of Jamesville and vicinity, on the 4th of February, 1871, to consider and give an expression of their feelings in reference to an act perpetrated by some unprincipled miscreant on the night of the 30th day of January, 1871, on the Railroad property of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad Company, of which our esteemed townsman, Francis Lightfoot, is President. Elder Clayton Moore was chosen Chairman, and Capt. Geoorge W. Ward Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, when on motion it was resolved that Major Samuel S. S. Shephard, Major A. A. Crookston and Captain George W. Ward be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in reference to the cowardly, malicious and most diabolical act, who after retiring a short time, returned with the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we denounce as mean, lowlife, cowardly and contemptible, the act of some miscreant who placed obstructions across the said railroad on the night of the 30th day of January last, seriously injuring the passengers on the cars of the railroad, as well as damaging the property of the railroad company.

2 *Resolved*, We truly sympathise with the sufferers in this unfortunate affair, both those sustaining bodily hurt as well as the company who sustained a great outrage on their legal rights.

3 *Resolved*, That we not only sympathise with the injured parties, but hereby pledge our word and honor to endeavor to ferret out and expose to punishment the miserable wretch, who could perpetrate so atrocious an act on innocent persons, and a company conferring great pecuniary benefits on our entire community.

4. *Resolved*, We regard and esteem our townsman, Francis Lightfoot, the President of the road, as a very worthy and useful citizen, one who has done very much to build up our interest in this section of country by expending a large amount of capital in our midst, accompanied by energy indefatigable and unsurpassed.

On motion of Maj. A. A. Crookston the Editors of the *North Carolinian* and *Tarboro Southerner* be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion of George M. Burras the meeting adjourned.

ABOUT KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
PERRY, JEFFERSON CO., KANSAS,
February 13, 1871.

This has been one of the most severe winters ever known in this State. The thermometer has been repeatedly below zero, and snow storm has succeeded snow storm ever since the middle of December. We had a few drops of rain about a week ago, which is all that has fallen since October. At no time, however, has there been a foot of snow on the ground at once; the wind has been strong only a few days; and altogether the winter has not been unpleasant. When the thermometer stands at zero here on a calm day or night, it does not feel cold. This is owing to the dryness of the atmosphere.

Last fall was one of the finest I ever saw. Wheat grew luxuriantly; the early sown rather too much so; the later sown covered the ground thoroughly; and the abundant and long-continued snow has covered and kept it safe ever since hard frosts set in. The prospect of a good crop, so far, is very promising.

The people of this State will not rest until they have railroads running through every part of it. Already there are nearly fifteen hundred miles finished and in operation; and were those which are projected and seriously proposed completed, the number of miles would be doubled. Schools and school-houses are multiplying with great rapidity, and so are churches. In the town of Perry, (which is its postoffice name, although many call it Perryville) a very fine two-story school-house of brick was erected last year, at a cost of between six and seven thousand dollars. Its exterior aspect is very fine, and its interior arrangements are up to the latest improvements for a graded school. A plain but very comfortable church was erected by the Presbyterians. Its interior is very comfortable, and pleasant to the eye. That town improved more during the past year than in any of the four or five years of its existence. It is located on the Kansas Pacific railway, about a mile north of the Kansas river, and on the east bank of the Grasshopper, at the place where the splendid valley of the latter stream meets the still wider valley of the Kansas. I live a mile and a half north of the town on higher ground.

Immigrants are still coming in rapidly, and I think that the flood will continue for years to come. Senator Caldwell, in his speech at Leavenworth the other night, estimated the population of Kansas in 1880 at a million and a half. I am not quite so sanguine; but this State is larger and better than Iowa, and more desirable every way, and it has upwards of a million.

The people here are beginning to see their true interests in reference to manufactures. Owing to greater distance and consequently greater cost of transportation, the farmers of Kansas cannot compete with their brethren of more eastern States in the grain markets of the Atlantic cities, and as the country fills up eat the breeding will be driven farther and farther West. Very much pork is made, and this will for years continue to increase; for there is probably no other State where corn can be grown so easily. But pigs cannot eat up all the surplus grain; what then? We must have human consumers who are not producers, and these can only live by manufacturing something.

The most pressing event just now is mills for the manufacture of flour and feed. We have not near enough. The nearest mill to this place is ten miles; and the man or company who will erect a good mill at Perry, or here where I live, which is equally good, perhaps better, may safely count upon a profit on the investment of from 40 to 60 per cent. per annum. A mill at Osawkee, twelve miles northwest of this, cleared itself, I am told, the first year. Tolls on custom work, whether paid in cash or in kind, are one-fifth. Some mills charge one-fourth. Fuel for generating steam is cheaper here than any place I know in the State. There are some available water-powers on the Grasshopper; but probably steam on the whole is the preferable power.

No place is better adapted to the manufacture of woolens of every kind than this, for wool can be grown to any amount, both in this locality and further west. There are some very good woolen mills in Kansas, but the number might be advantageously increased twenty-fold.

In short, almost any branch of manufactures, which do not require too much power, could be advantageously prosecuted here. Our distance from the seaboard and from the great manufacturing centre of the Eastern States, gives what is equivalent to a small protection, while food of all kinds is cheaper here than there. There are many very pleasant towns which can be made, and doubtless soon will become, manufacturing centres, as are many of the towns of eastern and central Ohio.

I wish that some of your people who would like to invest some money in such enterprises would think of these things.

J. C.

EDUCATION IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: There are yet some people living who decry our public schools, and speak contemptuously of the education that they afford; but if they only know what a grand range of studies is embraced in the curriculum of our city schools, their wonder would be how the pupils make as much improvement as they do. They are expected to pick up all the common branches, and also to learn a number of the sciences and one or two of the fine arts. Of course, where so much valuable knowledge is to be acquired in a very limited period, they cannot stop long at the threshold, but must dash rapidly forward into the mysteries of science and art. This is the reason why so many of the pupils, after finishing their education and entering into business, exhibit, as Miss Mitford said of her grandmother, "a singularly bold and original manner of spelling."

The subject was forcibly brought to my mind a day or two ago, while passing one of the oldest of the Allegheny public school buildings. On glancing across the street, just opposite to the main portal of the school house I noticed a sign indicating the business of contractor and builder, and below it on a window shutter was painted a specimen of art, as follows:

LEAV
ORDEARS
IN THE
STOARE

The orthography of this is remarkable, although it may not be considered complimentary to the efforts which have so long characterized the teachers on the other side of the street; and then, the artistic handling of the pencil and the beauty of color is such as to impress me with the thought that the Park Commissioners ought to secure the shutter bodily for exhibition in the Gallery of Art, which they are said to be about erecting for our delectation. ALLEGHENIAN.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A MARBLE bust of Senator Wilson is to be placed in the Massachusetts State House.

THE Texas Legislature has voted $1,085 to pay for a portrait of General Sam. Houston.

A SAVANNAH paper is very confident that the Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, is to succeed Mr. Akerman as Attorney General.

THERE is some talk in the Illinois Legislature of adjourning in March, to reassemble in November. The people of Chicago will try to have the second session held in that city.

THE Labor Reformers, it is said, are going to urge the President to give Mr. George W. Julian, of Indiana, a place in the Cabinet. They propose the removal of Mr. Delano for that purpose.

THE Massachusetts legislature has adopted resolutions asking their Representatives and Senators in Congress to urge an early settlement of the fishery question with Great Britain, and to demand indemnity for the seizures of vessels that have been made.

A PROPOSITION is before the Minnesota Legislature for the removal of the seat of government from St. Paul to a place in Kandiyohi county. The act provides that the plans for the public buildings shall be made in April, and that a city shall be laid out to be called Stanton. It is thought the plan will succeed.

THE friends of Governor Vance seem to fear that the doings of the Democratic Legislature in North Carolina will lead to his rejection in the Senate. Even before the impeachment trial of Governor Holden had fairly begun, serious propositions were made to impeach Lieutenant-Governor Caldwell, who is Acting Governor, and his authority is set at naught by the Legislature.

THE evidence of political outrages in North Carolina taken by the Special Committee of Congress is said to be of a startling character. The Committee decline to have any of the evidence published, as it would endanger the lives of the witnesses. It is asserted by many North Carolina politicians that the conclusion will be against the validity of Governor's Vance's election to the Senate.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says that Kentucky's new Senator, Hon. John W. Stevenson, who has just resigned the office of Governor of the State, has many qualities, both of head and heart, to make him the favorite of the people. That he belongs to the type of the old Virginia gentleman, while his culture and mental attainments make him the peer of our leading statesmen, and cast the spell of fascination upon all brought within his social circle.

What Two Colored Men have Done.

In the daily dreary records of famine and slaughter we seize upon any novel story of cordial human sympathy or feeling as we would on a chance bit of Christmas green growing in the snow wastes without. One such pathetic item comes to us in our English exchanges in the account of the career of a young colored man known since the war to the suffering French peasantry as *le bon docteur noir*. The London *Lancet* says: "Dr. Davis was a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a graduate of Aberdeen. Both University and Hospital were proud of him. He resigned a house-physiciancy at the latter institution in October last, and, armed with funds furnished him by his friends, devoted himself gratuitously, with remarkable skill and energy, to the care of the sick and wounded near Sedan, and to the establishment of soup kitchens which have given food and life to hundreds of starving peasants. He overtasked his strength and fell a victim to his work. He lies buried in a quiet nook at Fond de Givonne." Simultaneously with this story comes an account of the opening of a new high school in Philadelphia, to which was given the name of a colored citizen entitled for his liberality and devotion to the cause of education. In the address on the occasion, made by this gentleman (Mr. James Forten), we notice one statement that "His family had resided for upwards of two hundred years in the same district of the city." We have been so long used to look upon the colored man as the helpless, nameless, placeless member of the human family—the one who was to be born with, lifted, fought for—that the sight of him steadily rooted, endowing colleges, giving with the old knightly temper largesse of his knowledge and his life, gives us trange pleasure. It will give more than pleasure to our colored readers, for whom we record it, if it serve to remind them that "With Fortune's wheel they go not up nor down, whose hoard is little but whose hearts are great."—*New York Tribune.*

The Allgemeine Zeitung.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" thinks it a fortunate circumstance that peace was not concluded immediately after Sedan, as a durable peace, the only reasonable object of the war, has only just become attainable. "Had we peace after Sedan," it remarks, "we should have conquered only the Emperor and his marshals, not France. We would have been, in his own opinion, the real victor, and would eventually have taunted us with having retreated out of fear of the genius and vigor of the republic. Now, however, when the generals of the republic, as many as have confronted us, have been just as little able to keep the field with the rapidly mustered levies of the republic as the Emperor's marshals and armies were—indeed, still less so—when not a single general witnesses the end of the struggle as a victor, when not a single stronghold has been able to resist the German attack. France, the French people, is conquered. Now for the first time can a durable peace be concluded, for only when returning peace has assuaged passions and quiet consideration returns to our hot-blooded enemy, when a consciousness of his deserved defeat is brought home to him, does a permanent friendly understanding between the two peoples become possible. There would otherwise have only been a truce of longer or shorter duration. After Sedan, moreover, and this is the chief matter for us, the war, in spite of its glorious solution of popular feeling, would have been without the influence on the development of our national relations, whereas we now owe to it the formation of the German state. Proud as we justly are of the martial victories of our troops, we may equally rejoice at our peaceful victory over internal discord and disunion. As the former guaranty us a gloriously secured peace, so may the latter bring us internal peace and unity. In this double sense it may henceforth be said: "The German Empire is peace."

The President's House at Washington.

The strange old White House—with its rich paper hangings spread upon soggy freestone walls, its old-fashioned gas fixtures ornamented with rich glass, its gorgeous curtains and cornices set against lintels and window jambs, which painfully exhibit the decrepitude of the edifice—is, after all, perhaps the most roomy and effective house of abode in this country. It is both well warmed and well ventilated, and although broken up into a number of apartments, nearly every one of them is large, the acoustic properties are good. The "east room," which is the grand saloon of the White House, is a noble apartment, and Mrs. Grant has refitted it with as much taste as splendor. The fine series of portraits of the Presidents have been removed to the east room, and they make an admirable gallery in themselves; the bronze ornaments represent conventional subjects, and, while showing no very bold selection, do not provoke criticism; two of the finest of these are the Medici statuettes, by Michael Angelo. In the great passage-way are rather wooden-looking busts of Lincoln, Johnson and John Bright, and in the red room is a hideous picture in oil of all the Grant family, in the attitude of smelling flowers in the garden, and wearing that peculiar look about their faces which people are compelled to assume when they suspend all other functions and compress their entire existence into smelling something agreeable.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Notes of a Naturalist.

The gad-fly is a rover, never staying long in one place.

The favorite amusement of the Arctic bear is swarming up the North Pole.

Of all the mamalia, the ounce weighs the least.

When I ask a boy in the street to run after a cab for me, I call him my fly-catcher.

The rarest kind of shell fish is undoubtedly the Siberian crab.

The notes of the sand-piper are especially appreciated in Scotland.

The opossum is a quadruped of great ability, able to do anything you ask him, as, indeed, his name signifies, for translated out of Latin into English, it means nothing more nor less than "O! I can."

Richard Wallace.

They have in Paris an English "Peabody." His name is Richard Wallace He is the heir of the late Marquis of Hertford, and is reputed to be immensely rich He has already given several munificent sums to the municipality of the city of Paris, to be devoted to various specific benevolent purposes. He established and maintained an ambulance, and gives largely to others. His latest donation is a sum of 100,000 francs ($20,000) as a first subscription toward a patriotic fund in favor of the victims of the bombardment, —families which have been compelled in consequence of it to abandon their homes, and are in immediate need of help. He makes known his suggestion in a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who replies most courteously, and adds 1,000 francs as his own donation. An idea has been thrown out to recognize Mr. Wallace's benefactions by altering the name of the street known as La Rue Bonaparte to that of Rue Richard Wallace. The notion is an excellent one, and the benevolence of the stranger would thus become a historical *souvenir* of the siege, and be handed down to posterity as an example of the generosity to future generations.

TWEED'S PATENT MEDICINE DROPPER.

It is new dropper is found to be the most perfect and convenient article of the kind ever inverted. We also have the new Perfume Vaporizer and Gardiner's Friend.

Not only is this ingenious little instrument adapted for perfuming the sick room, but it will be found of invaluable service in the garden, as a perfect shower of disinfecting fluid may by this means be blown over rose trees and other plants, thereby destroying all insects, &c., &c.

Manufactured in London and sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a deepening effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vizor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTION GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to health and comfort.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburned coal—every ounce of fuel used is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. As it is so deep in the smoke chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Diamond Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUESDAY, 2
A
WILLIAM
NEW GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Light, Medium
AND
DARK PRINTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Very Cheap.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
Wristbands, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Black Dress Silks,
American Silks,
Japanese Silks, all colors.
CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' Wear
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

RETAIL STORES
Library Building,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
Joseph Horne & Co.
NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
ALL THE
Latest Styles and Novelties
OF THE SEASON IN
Linen Collars,
Linen Cuffs,
Plain and Lace Trimmed.
LACE COLLARS
In Pointe, Pointe Applique, Duchesse, Hon Ton, Valenciennes and Maltese.
NEW STYLES
Lace Collarettes,
Lace Sleeves,
Val. Lace Berthas,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Lama Lace Goods,
Black and White Pointes.
Sacques and Jackets,
Overskirts,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Insertings,
Guipure Embroidered Bands,
Guipure Embroidered Inserting,
French Piques,
NEW PATTERNS.
WHITE GOODS
In Great Variety.
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
Good Quality at $1.00 per Pair.
NEW STYLES SILK FANS.
New Styles Stick Fans.
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, GIMPS,
SMALL WARES, &c.,
AT THE
New Retail Stores
OF
HORNE & CO.,
Penn Avenue.
fe18

THE DOMESTIC

Noiseless, Lock-Stitch
SEWING
Machine,
for simplicity of its Construction, its perfect noiseless action, ease of movement, its great range of work, challenges the world for its equal for family use or for manufacturing.
AGENTS WANTED in all counties where not already appointed. Circulars and samples of its work, address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Toledo, O.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.
RATES OF LICENSES:

Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each dray horse back	3 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.
fe18:m3d

FOR SALE.
The undersigned, surviving partners of the late firm of POSTLEY, NELSON & CO., in the Shovel, Vise and Gun Barrel business, now offer their machinery and tools either in wholesale in part, to suit purchasers.
The machinery consists of one 30 horse power Engine, with two double flue boilers and iron stack; one (1) pair Smooth Rolls, with h'astner and pinions complete; four (4) Tilt Hammers, one Atmospheric Spring Hammer, four Engine Lathes, one Planing Machine, Gun Barrel Stabbing Machines, Lathe Drill, Two Screw Cutting Machines, Polishing Machinery, Shafting and Pulleys, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith and other tools too numerous to mention.
Any information required can be had by applying at No. 17 Market street.
ALEX. POSTLEY,
S. D. NELSON,
JACOB PARK,
DAVID McLELLAND.
fe10:m50

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street.
fe9

CARD.
The undersigned, having bought of HARDEE & LOOMIS, of Buffalo, N. Y., the right to manufacture and sell their
Improved Patent Bed Lounge.
They will be kept on hand at our warehouse, No. 61 SMITHFIELD STREET, both at wholesale and retail. They are positively the best Bed Lounge in the market. They are an improvement on all the Bed Lounges that have been gotten up before them.
A. MILLIKEN & CO.
fe13:m30

HOMINY.—25 bbls Pure Pearl Flint Hominy, for sale by J. R. CARFIELD, 141 First avenue.
fe1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1st February,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
SPECIALTIES.
At 25c., Black and White Plaid Poplins.
At 18½c., Double Width Dark Poplins.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37½c., Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 15½c., Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 8½c., some of the best makes Prints.
At 8½c., yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., an extra bargain 4-4 Bleached Sheeting.
At 6½c., Straw Ticking.
At 18½c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., All Linen Heavy Huck Toweling.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 25c., Heavy Huck Towels, red border, extra large.
At 10c., All Linen Damask Towels, red border
At 62½c., a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At $1 a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
At 50c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4th, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized Agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the Loan will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the den minations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

oc20-nll

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

In an elaborate report just published by the Mercantile Agency of Messrs Dun, Barlow & Co. we have an interesting table of failures in mercantile business in the several states, comparing them with those of the two previous years. The tables in full are too lengthy for these columns, and we therefore present below a brief summing up, running yet further back of that number and source of failures in the Northern states for 1869, from 1857 to 1870 inclusive. It has often been remarked that we have in this country a larger proportion of failures in the various financial and mercantile pursuits, than in any other great commercial nation.

The remark is undoubtedly true, and easy of proof. The causes are so easily discovered, and a perfectly legitimate excuse for them. The mysterious and growing life of this young American nation has been well compared to the life and growth of a young man. He starts out from his father's home often with brain and muscle as his sole capital. To win a name or a fortune he must put both to the venture. He draws upon them for credit, and if they stand him instead, a brief time only can elapse until those who have already fought the fight and won, will readily aid him with money and influence. Mistakes in judgment, overwork, mental and physical, and a hundred other things will intervene, to prevent immediate, perhaps long-delayed success. It may be ere it is at length won the vigorous contestant has been brought to his knees a dozen times. We are a young nation, and eager, possibly too eager, for the immediate realization of our grand dreams, we have taxed our young vigor too heavily, and drawing too largely upon the gathered wealth of Europe have hurried forward faster than our feet could carry us and have fallen the oftener.

The amazing rapidity of our growth, the rapid expansion of our wealth has without doubt made us heedless of the way we were treading. And yet it is something wonderful, astounding really, that taking the whole country through the failures last year extend to about one per cent. of those engaged in business. This too follows, it must be remembered, a long and expensive war, while values every where are shrinking and trade feels the pressure of unexampled taxation to honorably discharge the nation's debt, and the sure return to specie payments. The illustration contained in these figures is worthy of the closest study.

Aggregate number and amount of failures in the Northern States from 1857 to 1870:

	No. of Failures.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$205,819,000
1858	2,366	95,749,000
1859	2,959	54,314,000
1860	3,733	61,739,000
1861	5,935	190,669,000
1862	1,652	23,080,000
1863	960	7,899,000
1864	520	8,579,000
1865	530	17,625,000
1866	632	47,339,000
1867	2,780	96,216,000
1868	3,107	63,266,000
1869	2,611	75,306,000
1870	3,546	79,607,000

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	111¾	111¾
" 1874	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
" 1881 new	110¾	110¾
" 1874	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
6-20	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	94¾
Erie	90¾	90¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾
Rock Island	107	107⅛
Chicago & N. W.	75¾	76¾
" preferred	88¾	88¾
N. York, Chicago & St. L.	50	50
" preferred	74¾	74¾
Fort Wayne	77	77
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Toledo & Wabash	44¾	44¾
Quick. Union Telegraph	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	95¾	95¾
U. S. Express	64¾	64¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, Tuesday, February 21, 1871.

Gold steady, with all business transactions at 111¾@111⅝. Loans were made at 2 to 4 per cent. Clearances $255,000,000.

The purchase of 5-20s by the Treasury to-day has imparted strength to prices in the open market, which are a fraction higher than yesterday. The entire amount of bonds offered to the Government was $4,718,100, and awards of two millions at 109 61 to 109 67, chiefly in small lots and scattered among many bankers. The market closed firm. There was a fair demand from financial institutions, in order to employ their idle money, which cannot be loaned on Wall street in consequence of the prevailing dullness.

The stock market has been dull but strong, the Western Union and Lake Shore having been exceptionally active, the former advancing to 95¾ and the latter to 95. New York Central was next in point of interest, and has advanced to 94¾.

Money has per cent.

Gold has been dull but steady.

There will be no session of either Stock or the Gold Exchange to-morrow.

The following are the

Government securities—Coupons '81, 111¾; Five-twenties of 1862, 109¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; new do, 109¾; '67, 109¾; '68, 111¾. Ten-forties, 104¾.

State stocks—Missouris, 90¾; Tennessees, 68¾; old, 68¾; new, 68¾; Virginias, new, 68; do, old, 68¾; North Carolinas, old, 36; do new, 27.

Miscellaneous—W. U. Telegraph, 95¾; Quicksilver, 43¾; preferred, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 95¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Wells & Fargo, 39¾; American, 62; United States, 61; Pacific, 61¾; New York Central, 94¾; Reading, 93¾; Erie, 90¾; do preferred, 91; Hudson, 126; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 117¾; Clevelands and Pittsburgh, 96¾; Chicagos, 75¾; do preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 107; New Jersey Central, 107; N. Western, 76¾; do preferred, 88¾; Fort Wayne, 76¾; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 35; Chicago and Alton, 112; do preferred, 114; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus, 74¾; Illinois Central, 130; Mil. & Lake Shore 94¾; Illinois Central, 125.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted all the way from 08@15 per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common Beds Ash, 4 ctn: Refined do 6@7; Pearl Ash, 9, Potash, 12.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal for the season but with a steady demand prices are maintained, $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the better grades and we can report sales of good to prime roll at 22@23, and it requires something extra to bring the outside figure. Common and inferior continues very dull, and must be quoted nominally at 18@20.

BEANS—$1.80@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—06 cts and dull.

BRAN—Small sales at mills.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@3¾ cts.

CHEESE—Is firmer but unchanged: New York Goshen quoted 16@17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Ohio Factory, 14@15; Western Reserve, 13@14.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $1 65@1 70 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 22½@23c in our loads, and 23½@24 in store.

CANDLES—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 20@ 21c; Diamond Pioneer at 24@ per lb.

CANDY—Sales of Confectioners at 20@24c per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in this market is very small indeed and the season is about over.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm; stock unchanged; quotations, 6@6½; mixed, 5@5½; halves 10@12. Apples, 6@7 cents for common and 10@9 for sliced. Huckleberries, 12.

EGGS—The demand for fresh eggs is rather better and the market is firmer; buyers are taking hold freely at 24@25 cts, though some are now asking 26c and even 27c. Pickled eggs continue exceedingly dull, and are hard to sell at any price.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak and white there is no essential change, the tendency for the time being is downward. We continue to quote Western flours, in store, at $5 75@7 00 for spring $7 25 for choice Minnesota brands; red winter wheat, $6 75@7 00, and white $7 50@8 00; Ryes $5 75@6 00.

GRAIN—There seems to be no demand for Wheat in this market at present; the mills are all reported full, and consequently they do not want to buy, notwithstanding prices are relatively lower here than almost any other place in the country. It is difficult to give quotations in the absence of sales, and the little that is now arriving is being taken into store and run into the elevator. If freights were only a little lower, shipments could be made to Philadelphia, but in the present attitude of affairs there is no margin in shipping to that market. It is not a little remarkable, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that wheat is relatively higher in Cincinnati and Cleveland than it is here. Oats, scarce and in demand, though unchanged; 40@40, buying and 42@43 selling; small lots, in store, 45@50. Corn is quiet and unchanged—receipts light and the demand only fair. We continue to quote at 60@60c, for shelled in store, 55@55c, in bulk, and 60@60, in a jobbing way. Rye is scarce and in demand; sells readily at 90@91. Barley, nominal and unchanged; 85@ 95 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The most important features are a decline in the prices of refined sugars and an advance of ¼ cent in rice and in ginger pepper. There is a continued good jobbing demand for New Orleans sugars and molasses, and prices are maintained. Following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars—Crushed, Prime, 10; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@15¾.

Syrups and Dairs—White Honey, 75; Havana, 70; Sugar Drips, 75; New Orleans, 65; Louisiana, 62; other grades, 45@50.

Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11½ prime, 11¼; good, 11; fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10¾@; Demarara, 11¼@12¼.

Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13¼; "C," 12¾; C. yellow, 12¾.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1 00; all grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@90c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1 00; fair, 75c.

Rice—South Carolina, 9½c; prime, 9; good, 8¾c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 45c.

Foreign Fruits—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 10@c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins $3 50 per box.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged, $12@18, from county wagons.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@9 11½; Green, No. 1 cows, 9@8; Green salted steers salted hip 10@9c; do calf, 16@15. Dry Flint—Hides of Cleveland at $3 50 per 90 and country at $3 00@3 25.

OILS—No 1 Lard $1 05@1 10; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c. Linseed, New York (raw), 95c; Boiled, 98@1 00; active, though there is not much change to make in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16@16½; Sugar Cured Breakfast bacon, 16@16½. Dried Beef, 15. Lard, prime kettle rendered, 13½; in kegs and buckets, 14. Mess Pork, $23 75@23 50.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6½@8 cts.

POTATOES—The market is almost bare, though there is not much inquiry, and there never is at this particular season.

POTATOES—Receipts increasing, market easier, though prices are unchanged, $1 30@1 35 per bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1 60@1 65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $6 50@6 90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots. Timothy seed, $4 25@4 50. Flaxseed, $2 45@2 50.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8½c.

WOOL—Is dull and unchanging and we now quote at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 21, 1871.

There is some little inquiry for spot Crude to cover short sales, and as the market is almost bare, prices are firm, and, if anything, a shade higher. No large amount, however, could be sold at quotations, as consumers are not buying, and speculators, if there are any left, are not inclined to buy much at present prices. There is very little inquiry for refined, even at low cash quotations, notwithstanding it is much cheaper relatively than crude; as we have repeatedly noted recently, the oil business, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, is completely clogged, and from all that we can learn, Cleveland is in bat little, if any, better condition than Pittsburgh. The producers still seem determined to maintain the price of crude, as they are unwilling to make concessions to meet the limit of consumers buying, and so long as they continue to adhere to this doubtful policy, refiners must be content. There is this consolation, however, this is usually the dull season, and manufacturers can take advantage of the situation by making repairs and improvements to their works.

Spot, of which the market is almost bare, may be quoted at 11¾@12 cts, and seller February, about the same. Sale 250 bbls spot at 11¾; and 1000 seller this month at a fraction over 11¾. Seller July, nominal at 11; buyer, 12.

REFINED.

Opened up rather better, but closed dull and weak. February 24¾; March, 24¾; April, 25; May, 25¾; June, 25¾; buyer until July, 26. Lines, March to June, 25¾.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER C. A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Iron City Oil Works 186, account Bates & G; Peerless Oil Works 74, account Duncan & Y; Brilliant Oil Works 153, account Lockhart, F & Co; Hutchinson O W 27, account J B Barr; Aladdin O W 338, account H W C Tweddle; Fairview 32, account Bates & G.

Total ..... 1,284 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER PENN R. R.

Citizens' Oil Co., 553 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Fourteenth Ward, 338 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 384 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co. Phila.

Total ..... 1,465 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 362 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. R. R., FEB. 18, 1871.

Loaded at	New York	Philadel.	Hemonville	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls.
Farren Farm						
Franklin				160		160
Cochran				1,041		1,041
Foster				241		241
Scrubgrass	320					
Hallston						
Parker		5,591	667	727	660	7,720
Total bbls	320	5,591	667	2,169	660	9,127

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 21—12 M.—Crude 13¼@13¾c; refined February 24½c; March 24½c; April 25c; May 25¾c; March and June 25@25¼c.

5:30 P. M.—February 24½c; March 24¾c; April 25c; May 25¾c; March and June 25c; Crude 13¾c.

5:30 P. M.—February 24¼c; March 24¼c; April 25c; May 25¾c; March and June 25c bid; Crude 13¾c.

New York, February 1, 12 M.—Market dull and quiet. Refined nominal, quoted at 24¾c. Crude: 14¼c asked; bids of 13@14½c; no transactions.

3 P. M.—Market remains quiet; prices unchanged.

Petroleum Centre, February 21, 12:30 P. M. Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; prices unchanged.

Oil City, February 21, 12:40 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; 24¾ offered, without sellers. Crude nominal and weak.

Titusville, February 21, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet and nominal at 24¾. No transactions.

Pleasantville, February 21, 12m.—Market quiet at $3 00; nothing doing.

Tidioute, February 21, 12 M.—Market dull and no transactions; nominally at 24¾.

Rouseville, February 21, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet but firm; offering 24¾ for regardless, and 24¾ for gravity; no sales.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, February 21, 1871.

Exchange—Unchanged.

Flour—Very quiet.

Wheat—No. 2 spring quiet at 1½@1¾c lower; closed at $1 20@1 21¼ for cash and seller March; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 20@1 21.

Corn—No. 2 mixed quiet at ½@¾c lower; closed at 69¾c for cash; 69¾c for seller March at 69¾@70c.

Oats—No. 2 steady at 47¾@48c for cash.

Rye—No. 2 dull at 88c.

Barley—No. 2 firm at 77@80c.

Mess Pork—Nominal at $21 50.

Lard—Easier at 12¾c.

Whisky—Higher, and closed at $0 89 @0 95; five, dull at $7 00@7 05.

Cattle—Very quiet at $4 00@5 50.

Receipts—Hogs, 1,500; shipments, 4,000.

New York.

New York, February 21.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5 70@5 85, common to good extra $6 45@6 70; good to choice $6 80@7; white western extra $6 97½; Ohio $6 80@7 35; St. Louis $6 70@8 75. Rye flour $4 75@5 25. Corn meal $3 90. Whisky firm at 87½@88c. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring at $1 40@1 42, red amber at $1 52@1 56; white Michigan $1 55. Rye quiet and unchanged for western. Barley 80c for western. Malt 75c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 68@68½; yellow 69@69c. Oats dull and drooping; western Ohio 60@60½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee a shade easier; sales of 3,000 bags on private terms. Sugar dull and a shade lower; Cuba 9¾@9¾c, muscovado dull and drooping; N. O. 10@10c. Rice 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum; crude 14¼@14½c; refined 25½@25¾c. Mess pork; new dull at $22 50@22 75; old $21 50@22 00; prime $19 50. Prime mess; new $22 00@22 50; April $22 50. Dressed hogs heavy at 9@9¾c. Beef steady; mess 9@9½c, extra 10@ 11¾c. Hams 14@15c; prime mess 20@20c; India 24@25c. Cut meats steady; hams 10@ 15¼c; shoulders 9@9½c; middles dull. Lard lower; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13¾c; March and April 13@13¼c. Butter firm; western 15@25c; State 24@26c. Cheese firm at 12@13¾c.

Latest—Flour dull and declined to $6 40@ 6 60 shipping extras. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring $1 50@1 52; red amber $1 57@ 1 58; red winter $1 57@1 60. Corn dull and drooping; 68@68½c. Oats dull and drooping; 60@60c. Corn dull and a shade lower at 68@68½c for mixed western. Eggs steady; fresh 23@23c; limed 20@21c.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, February 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 18¾c. Flour, family $5 75@5 85. Wheat dull but unchanged; red $1 37@1 38. Corn steady at 55c. Oats firm; No. 2 54@55c. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 60@1 65. Rye steady at $1 01@1 05. Groceries in good demand at full prices, excepting sugar and New Orleans molasses which have a shade lower. Provisions steady. Eggs 22@23c. Butter steady at 24@ 28. Cheese steady at 15@16c—the latter for choice fall made. Clover seed dull and declined to $10 75@11. Timothy seed dull but unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal with no demand and we cannot quote accurately. Pork, offered at $22. Lard 12¾@12¾c. Bulk meats 8@10¾@11c. Bacon 9¾@11¾@12c; no sales; concessions of ¾c would have to be made to sell. Whiskey dull and drooping; 87c asked.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, February 21.—Flour—Concessions would have to be made to sell; western family $7 37@8 50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 75. Corn: No. 1 white 66c; yellow 70c. Oats 56@56c. Rye 95@1 05. Mess pork $22@23 50. Bacon: shoulders 10¾c; sides 12c; do sides clear rib 12¾c. hams, sugar cured 17@18c. Lard 13¾c. Whisky 92@92½c.

Louisville.

Louisville, February 21.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 380 hhds; common to good lugs $5@6; low to fine leaf $6.50@10. Cotton firm; middling 18¾c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6. Grain firm. Provisions firm and demand light. Mess pork $23. Bacon: shoulders 9¾c; do sides, clear rib 11¾c; do clear 12¾c. Lard 13¾c. Sugar-cured hams 18c. Whisky quiet and steady at 87c.

Toledo.

Toledo, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1c; No 1 white Michigan $1 61@1 63, amber Michigan $1 55; No 2 red Wabash $1 53; No 1 white Wabash $1 45. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed 56c; yellow 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan 50@52c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley: No 2 Canada $1 20. Hogs steady at $5 50.

Dry Goods.

New York, February 21.—We quote Lonsdale and Masonville at 15½c, Hill sewer ticking 15½c, Ballou 4-4 13½c, Ellerton 15c, Blackstone—Blackstone—Inflation—No Inflation—Indestructible—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Poisonous Substance to injure the Most Delicate Fabric"—Pilot Duck 17c, Portsmouth W brown 10½c, heavy brown sheeting 9½c. Sales in moderate demand at 12¾@13c, and light goods 11¾c.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, February 21.—Flour; extra spring neglected. Wheat, No. 2 weak at $1 37; Rye; no export demand. Oats do. Corn; No. 1 mixed firm at 55c. Barley: No. 2 firm at 75c. Dressed Hogs steady at $5 50. Mess Pork weak at $21 50.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 21.—Flour steady; Ohio and Indiana, $6 87@7 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; Ohio red, $1 55@1 60. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull. Crude Petroleum, 18½c; refined, 24½@25c; others unchanged.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter at $1 37. Corn steady at 60 cents. Oats dull at 52 cents for No. 1 state. Petroleum Crude $5 00. Refined 23c.

Cotton Markets.

Memphis, February 21.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 18½c.

New Orleans, February 21.—Cotton firm at 18¾@18½c.

Charleston, February 21.—Cotton firm at 18¾@18½c.

Mobile, February 21.—Cotton firm at 18½c. Galveston, February 21.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 17½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, February 21.—1 car oats, J S List; 24 doz brooms, W Goodwarth & Co; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 256 bbls apples, Voight, M & Co; 10 box soap, H W Rankin; 2 bbls a butter, J J Pettit; 30 do apples, Hawks, J & Co; 2 sks flour, Rihn & Weiler; 15 bbls apples, 2 sks rags, W H Graff & Co; 18 bbls molasses, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bbls apples, Wilbur & Shriver; 2 kegs and buckets, 14, Mess Pork, $23 75@23 50.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6½@8 cts.

POTATOES—The market is almost bare, though there is not much inquiry, and there never is at this particular season.

POTATOES—Receipts increasing, market easier, though prices are unchanged, $1 30@ 1 35 per bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1 60@1 65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $6 50@6 90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots. Timothy seed, $4 25@4 50. Flaxseed, $2 45@2 50.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8½c.

WOOL—Is dull and weak and white there is no essential change, the tendency for the time being is downward. We continue to quote Western flours, in store, at $5 75@7 00 for spring $7 25 for choice Minnesota brands; red winter wheat, $6 75@7 00, and white $7 50@8 00; Ryes $5 75@6 00.

GRAIN—There seems to be no demand for Wheat in this market at present; the mills are all reported full, and consequently they do not want to buy, notwithstanding prices are relatively lower here than almost any other place in the country. It is difficult to give quotations in the absence of sales, and the little that is now arriving is being taken into store and run into the elevator. If freights were only a little lower, shipments could be made to Philadelphia, but in the present attitude of affairs there is no margin in shipping to that market. It is not a little remarkable, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that wheat is relatively higher in Cincinnati and Cleveland than it is here. Oats, scarce and in demand, though unchanged; 40@40, buying and 42@43 selling; small lots, in store, 45@50. Corn is quiet and unchanged—receipts light and the demand only fair. We continue to quote at 60@60c, for shelled in store, 55@55c, in bulk, and 60@60, in a jobbing way. Rye is scarce and in demand; sells readily at 90@91. Barley, nominal and unchanged; 85@ 95 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

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Sugars—Crushed, Prime, 10; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@15¾.

Syrups and Dairs—White Honey, 75; Havana, 70; Sugar Drips, 75; New Orleans, 65; Louisiana, 62; other grades, 45@50.

Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11½ prime, 11¼; good, 11; fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10¾@; Demarara, 11¼@12¼.

Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13¼; "C," 12¾; C. yellow, 12¾.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1 00; all grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 75@80c, Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1 00; fair, 75c.

Rice—South Carolina, 9½c; prime, 9; good, 8¾c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 45c.

Foreign Fruits—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 10@c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins $3 50 per box.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged, $12@18, from county wagons.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@9 11½; Green, No. 1 cows, 9@8; Green salted steers salted hip 10@9c; do calf, 16@15. Dry Flint—Hides of Cleveland at $3 50 per 90 and country at $3 00@3 25.

OILS—No 1 Lard $1 05@1 10; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c. Linseed, New York (raw), 95c; Boiled, 98@1 00; active, though there is not much change to make in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16@16½; Sugar Cured Breakfast bacon, 16@16½. Dried Beef, 15. Lard, prime kettle rendered, 13½; in kegs and buckets, 14. Mess Pork, $23 75@23 50.

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Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11½ prime, 11¼; good, 11; fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10¾@; Demarara, 11¼@12¼.

Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13¼; "C," 12¾; C. yellow, 12¾.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1 00; all grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 75@80c, Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1 00; fair, 75c.

Rice—South Carolina, 9½c; prime, 9; good, 8¾c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 45c.

Foreign Fruits—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 10@c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins $3 50 per box.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged, $12@18, from county wagons.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged; $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@9 11½; Green, No. 1 cows, 9@8; Green salted steers salted hip 10@9c; do calf, 16@15. Dry Flint—Hides of Cleveland at $3 50 per 90 and country at $3 00@3 25.

OILS—No 1 L

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Last week of the Pilgrim.

Sons of Temperance benefit at the Pilgrim, Academy of Music.

Forty-two cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning kept that official unusually busy.

Silence is Coming.—The evenings of the 22th and 24th of March have been set apart for the Library Hall.

A special election for member of Common Council from the Sixteenth ward will be held Tuesday of next week.

All the places of amusement have been remarkably well patronized for the past two nights. The approach of Lent probably explains this—many amusement seekers are winding up the season.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwain, Auctioneer, on Second floor of his Auction Rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$71 50
Allegheny 30	66
Ewalt Street Bridge	44 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Co	53 25

Miss Matilda Hosmer delivered a very interesting and elegant address last night before the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association. The hall was crowded, a large number of ladies being present. The audience. The lecture was an exceedingly effective one and elicited great applause. We understand Miss Hindman will again address the Society at a future date. She will be heartily welcomed.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Pittsburgh postoffice, February 21, 1871:

J. Cogley, Enon Valley, Pa., 3 cents.
Wm. Bannon, Sewickley, Pa., 3 cents.
McCullough & Co., Wilmington, Del., 3 cents.
Lieut. J. E. Noell, Key West, Fla., 3 cents.
Mitzebert, Russell, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 cents.
David Smith, Enon Valley, Pa., 3 cents.
Shirley & Koons, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents.

Comfy Sleep—Sancho Panza invoked blessings upon the man who first invented sleep. An unfortunate victim before Mayor Brush yesterday morning invoked curses upon the head of the sleep, which through intoxication came over him on Monday night. It appears that he lay down in the street to sleep, and while snoozing to lose a gold watch valued at $40 and a diamond pin worth $150, which were in his possession at the time of his loss until after finishing the nap in the lockup, he appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

For the Penitentiary.

Yesterday morning Sheriff J. Davis, of Lawrence county, brought to the city three convicts for the Penitentiary. They were George Washington Gordon, who was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to serve eighteen months. James Gordon, for attempting to commit a rape upon the person of Julia Fees, one year; and Julia Fees, the same as above, convicted of larceny, fourteen months.

The Parade.

There will likely be a full turn out of the military to-day and a grand display is expected. The probable route for the parade of the First and Third Battalions will be as follows: Forming on the Monongahela road, thence up Smithfield to Third avenue, Third to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Bridge, Bridge to Fulton, Fulton to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Market, along Liberty to the Penn House to Hand to Seventh avenue, Smithfield to Sixth avenue, Sixth avenue to Wood.

Whisky Statistics.

The following is a summary of the productions of whisky in the western district of Pennsylvania for the six months ending December 31, 1871.

Months.	Gallons.
July	438,956
August	47,035
September	51,861
October	37,027
November	39,179
December	
Total	324,108

The Forbes Street Opening.

A meeting of the property holders interested in the matter of the assessments for the opening of Forbes street was held last evening in the School House, Sixth ward.

Mr. James McGinnis was made chairman of the meeting.

There was an almost unanimous expression against the assessments, although all favor the opening of the street.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the award by the viewers and asking and declaring that the matter will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Thomas and Wood were appointed to collect funds from persons interested, for the purpose of contesting the matter.

Inspector Lindsay Feeding the Fishes.

The dressed carcass of a bullock of dubious appearance was offered for sale in the Diamond Market yesterday by Patrick Bannes. Officers Fowler and Messner, in their usual sly way, seeing ugly symptoms about the bullock's carcass, reported the matter to Inspector Lindsay of their misgivings. Lindsay, upon careful inspection, and with the consent of several of the leading butchers, pronounced the animal guilty of going down with a murrain, and ordered the hides or steaks for human stomachs out of France, and had the carcass hauled to the river and thrown into the water. Bannes was fined $10 in court so often that it would be well to make examples of some of the offenders—it is not believed that the animal was intended for consumption by the employed in Bone Yards, but that the owner wished to get the start of the law. The loss of the meat, which was never worth much nothing, does not sufficiently punish an offence so gross.

Further Particulars.

In our issue yesterday we gave a short account of an accident by which a boy whose name we had not learned at the time our notice was penned. We yesterday visited the store of Mr. Gleason and learned that the boy's name was Kleen, and the additional particulars that the accident occurred by reason of surprise—the boy fell, is fully forty feet, and how he escaped with his life is a matter of surprise to the doctor in attendance. We afterwards visited the house of the young sufferer, and were taken into a room where the boy lay, and where there was a very neat and clean one and contained two bedsteads, in one of which he was lying, and on either side of the bed was a chair, on each of which some time, with a dead babe by her side. The babe had died some time during the previous night, and while we believe, be buried to-day.

We examined the wounds and found that the most severe stroke had left a deep gash in his head. A terrible skull wound, and the side of his face mashed almost to a jelly was the result, but the doctor thinks that with the exception of the head injuries he is not otherwise injured—we infer that this was the manner in which he fell. Dr. Alcorn, who resides in the house, and who is in attendance, says that the wounds are not fatal, though of the most painful character, and likely to keep him an invalid for a long time.

Another Prominent Citizen Gone.

Death, it would seem, is holding high carnival among our people. One after another of our citizens is dropping from his place in the business and social circle. Dispatches received yesterday announce the death, on the 19th inst., of Mr. James H. Wright, of the banking house of H. Holmes & Sons of this city, at San Francisco, whither he had gone in search of health, after arresting the progress of an insidious pulmonary disease. At first some promise of relief was felt, and he purchased a beautiful residence in Oakland, and spent the winter on the Pacific coast. Soon, however, an unfavorable change was experienced, further medical aid was sought, but in vain, and his wife hastened to join him. After her arrival in December, his symptoms took on a change for the worse, and became alarming. These alternations continued until the 19th instant, when the fatal summons came, and he passed away. Everything that professional skill or affectionate and assiduous nursing and care could do was done, but all proved of no avail; the fell disease must have another trophy. Mr. Wright was of English birth, he was in the 49th year of his age, and for more youth, obtained a clerkship in a store, afterwards in the eminent banking house of H. Holmes & Sons, where his ability and skill in financial affairs were soon developed and appreciated, he was advanced to responsible positions, and finally admitted to the most active clerkship and supervision, remaining until obliged by the overwhelmings of his disease to relinquish his post, and accomplished the careers of business and betook himself to other climes in search of health. Mr. Wright left a widow and child, his eldest, a daughter, and the telegraph reports his death. Mr. Wright's habits were clear upon the point of temperance and morals. Those who knew him intimately will be among his sincere mourners; his brother and other relatives will be among the first afflicted, have the hearty sympathy of all in their sore bereavement. We understand that Mrs. Wright and child, Mr. Wright's brother of Mrs. Wright, have proceeded to Omaha, where they will meet and from thence share the melancholy duty of bringing the remains of the husband home. The time for the funeral cannot yet be announced.

A Landmark Gone.

Day by day we see the remnants of past generations pass away, and day by day we note the breaking of one or another of the links which bind the present with by-gone times. Fifty years ago Pittsburgh and Allegheny gave but little promise of becoming the mighty city of these days that now are, and in fact but little remains of those, then for western villages to form part of the present populous town.

**Fifty-three years ago, in the year 1818, the Reverend Joseph Stockton, then principal of the Pittsburgh Academy, and pastor of the Second church which stood in the midst of that graveyard which then occupied the portion of the Diamond where now stands the Monument to Washington and the P. P. & C. Railroad Depot, was desirous of procuring upon the avenue, both in front of his church and now known as the corner of Stockton avenue and Fifth street, a lot for a parsonage, and many questions in those days there were as to what was the proper location for a good parsonage building, were required as solicited. Stockton avenue, then on the other corner of the lot, was not opened, Fifth street was merely dotted, but it was the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth lot in the Two Hundred and Fifty-six lots of the plan of the town laid out by the proprietors, and which, with the exception of the Diamond, was the only ground for building upon. Fifth street was then known as the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike road, and was the only road leading out of the city, and was the only road leading out of the city, and was the only road leading out of the city